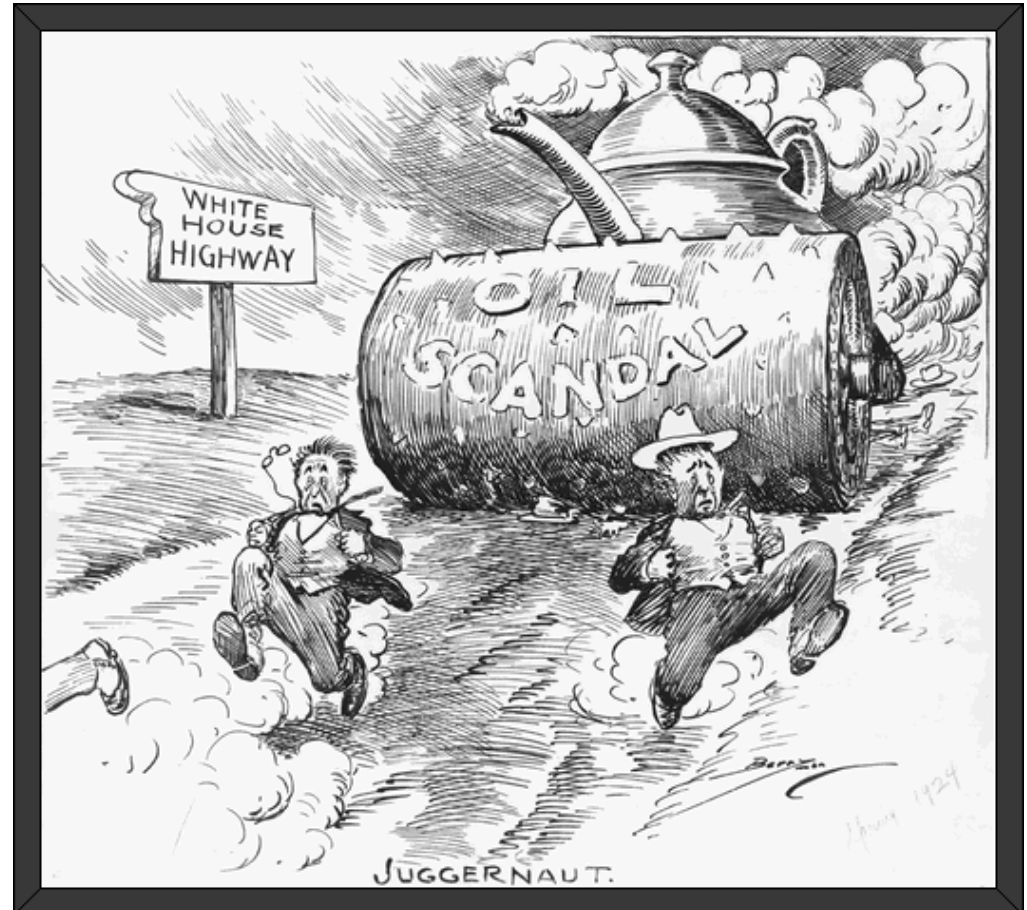
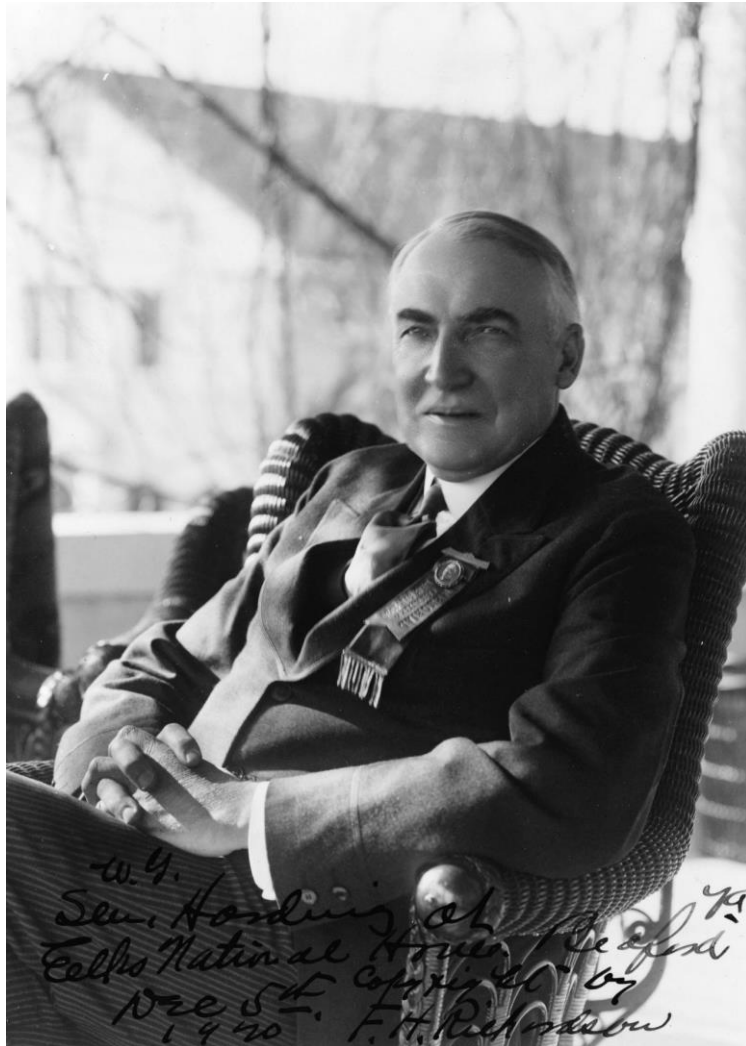


Discussion – the Agents of Change in 1920s America.

People, Events, Innovations, and Movements of the 1920s

President Warren G. Harding Passes



The Passing of Warren G. Harding



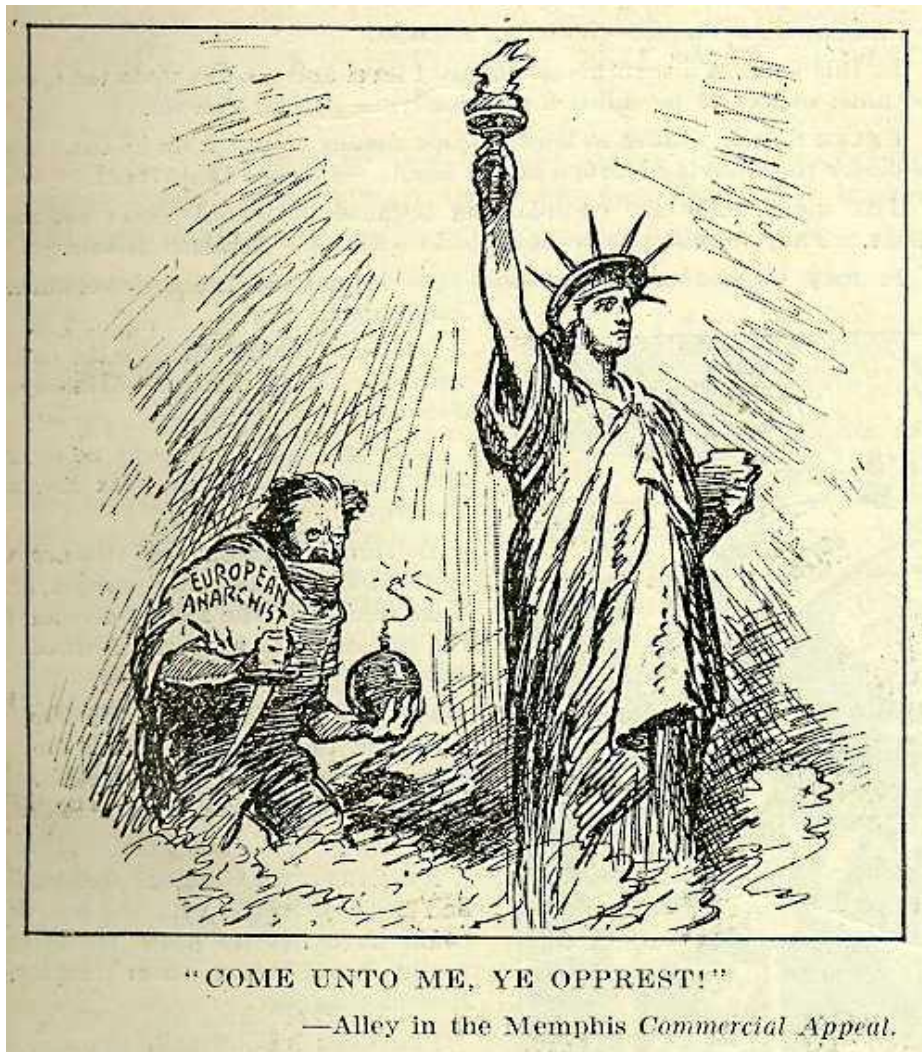
Warren G. Harding left a corrupt record when he passed away in 1923. His "Ohio Gang" Presidential Cabinet was involved in a mess of graft, embezzlement, and scandal. Calvin Coolidge, his Vice President, took his place in 1923 and would serve two terms in office from 1923 to 1929.

The Palmer Raids



The Palmer Raids

During the Palmer Raids, US Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer raided the offices and homes of anyone he considered a radical – Communists, Anarchists, Socialists, and extremist labor union leaders. There had been a series of bombings attributed to radical groups during the late 1910s and early 1920s. The so-called “Palmer Raids” – which were warrantless and often resulted in the deportation of foreign suspects – were undoubtedly unconstitutional, as they violated fourth amendment prohibitions of unlawful search and seizure.

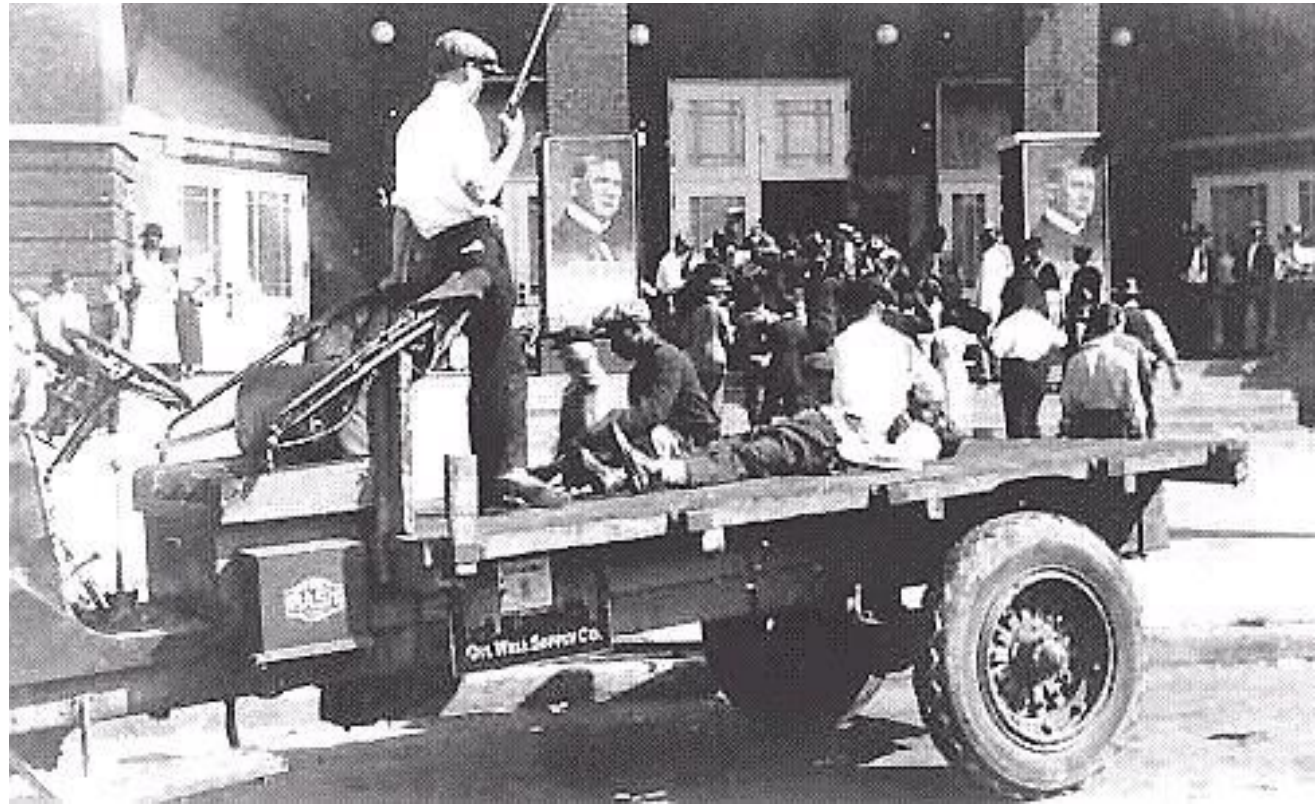


The Tulsa Race Riot of 1921



The Tulsa Race Riot of 1921

The Tulsa Race Riot of 1921 was one of the bloodiest civil conflicts in American History. When a young African-American shoeshine boy was falsely accused of rape and threatened with lynching, members of the black community in Tulsa, OK fought back. Led by a core of men who had served America during World War I in France, black Tulsans intervened to protect the innocent boy. A standoff ensued, and when shots were fired, a tumultuous three day riot began. The "Greenwood" section of Tulsa, called "Little Africa" by local whites, was burned to the ground. Hundreds of African-Americans are known to have died; thousands fled the city forever.



The Great Migration

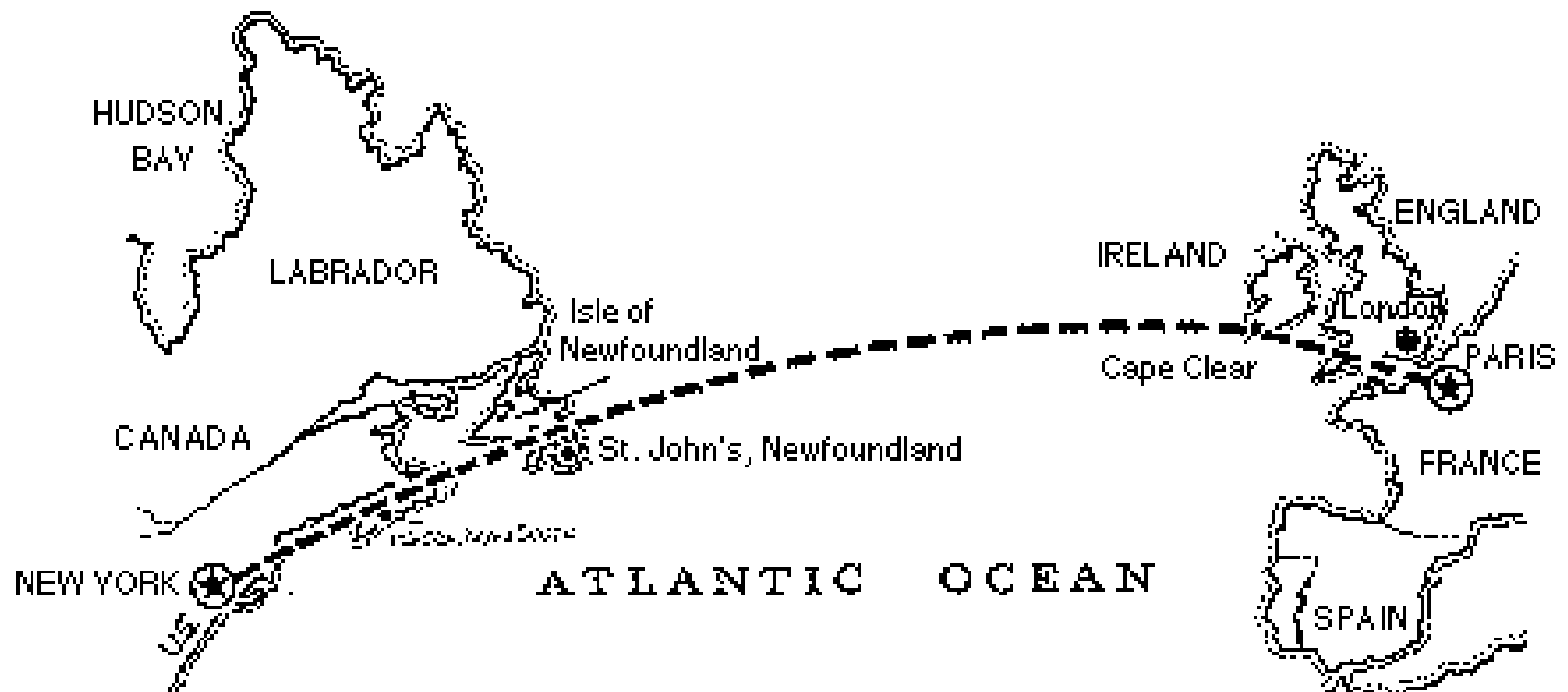
During World War I and throughout the 1920s, African-American workers began moving from rural, agricultural jobs in the South to urban factory jobs in Northern cities like Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, or New York City. There were a number of causes of this migration: the low pay African-Americans received as farmhands or sharecroppers, the desire to escape violent racism and the arbitrary laws of the Jim Crow south, and fear of the convict labor system, which might imprison a person for life for a transgression as simple as "vagrancy."



Charles Lindbergh



"Lucky Lindy" – Charles Lindbergh



Prohibition



Prohibition, 1918 – 1933



The Failure of Prohibition



Marcus Garvey

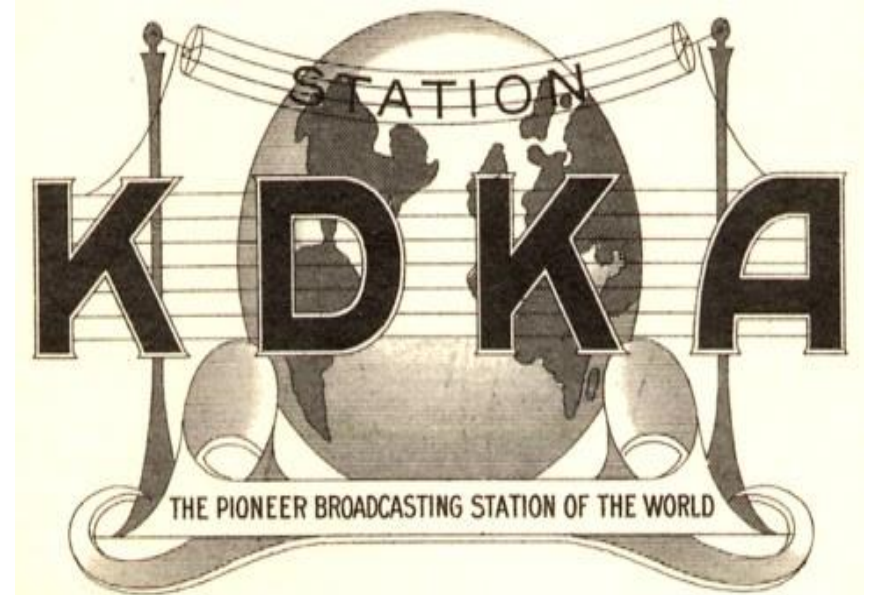
Marcus Garvey was the founder and leader of the Universal Negro Improvement Association who encouraged American blacks to stop considering themselves as a minority within the United States and to begin thinking of themselves as an important part of a global majority: people of color. He encouraged people to take pride in their African heritage and to support anti-colonial movements in Africa. In fact, his most famous philosophy is known as the "Back to Africa" movement. He supported the idea of American blacks moving back to Africa – their ancestral homeland – and separating from the American system at home.



KDKA – Pittsburgh, PA

GUGLIELMO MARCONI

RADIO STATIONS: KDKA



KDKA – Pittsburgh, PA



FIRST FULL-TIME RADIO ANNOUNCER IN THE WORLD

Harold W. Arlin shown as he looked in the early 1920's. He did the first play-by-play of baseball and football and introduced many noted persons in their radio debuts on KDKA.

At 6:00pm, on Tuesday, November 2, 1920, a few men in a shack changed the course of history. Four pioneers, announcer Leo Rosenberg, engineer William Thomas, telephone line operator John Frazier and standby R.S. McClelland, made their way to a makeshift studio - - actually a shack atop the Westinghouse "K" Building in East Pittsburgh - - flipped a switch and began reporting election returns in the Harding vs. Cox Presidential race. In the 1920's, you did the "Fox Trot" and "Charleston" with the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra and in the summer of 1921 you heard the first broadcast of a major league baseball game. KDKA also hosted political comedian Will Rogers, in his very first radio appearance in 1922.

Henry Ford, and his Model - T



Henry Ford and the Model-T

Ford
TOURING CAR

The Ford Touring Car is even better than before—and it is lower in price than ever.

The one-man top and slanting windshield add to its appearance—the improved seats make it more comfortable, while the many improvements in chassis construction make it a car of even greater merit.

Let us show you this car and explain the many improvements which make it the best Ford Touring Car ever built and the greatest value ever offered.

You should act quickly. The shortage of Ford Cars may mean disappointment in delivery if you wait too long.

A small down payment—convenient easy terms, or a still easier way to buy is through the new

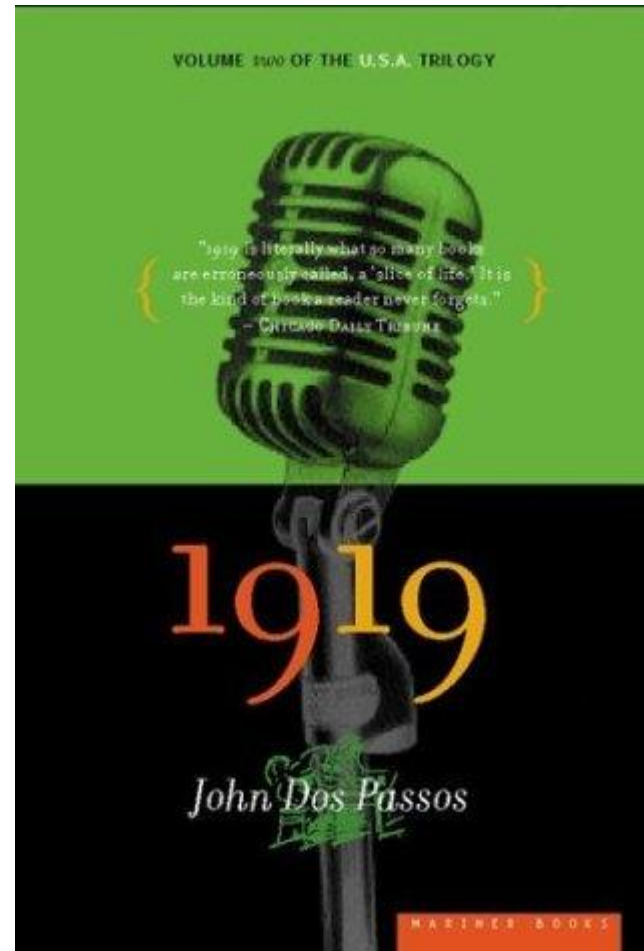
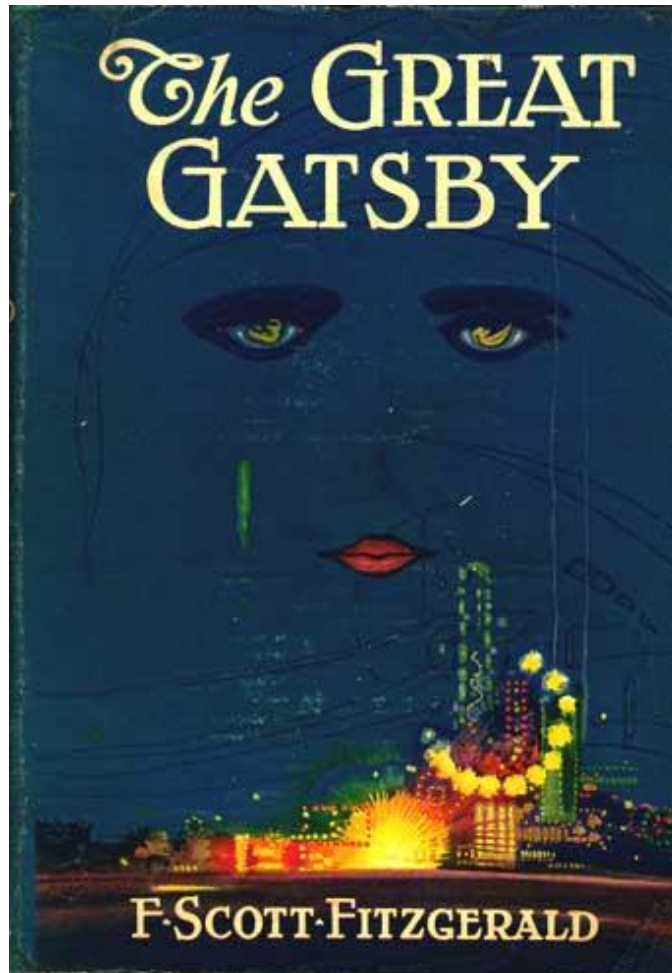
Ford Weekly Purchase Plan



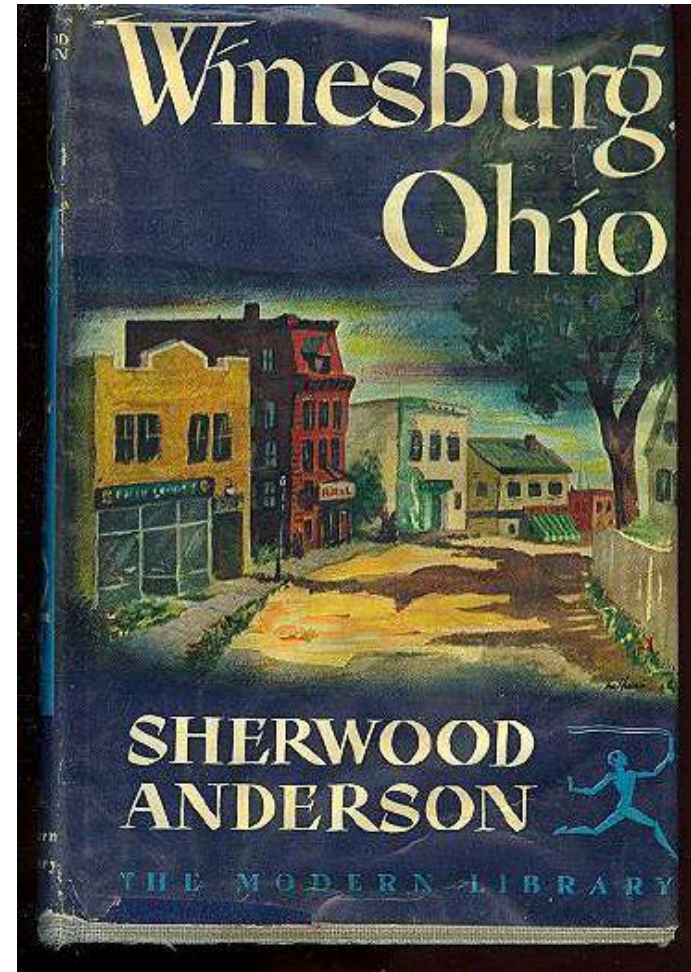
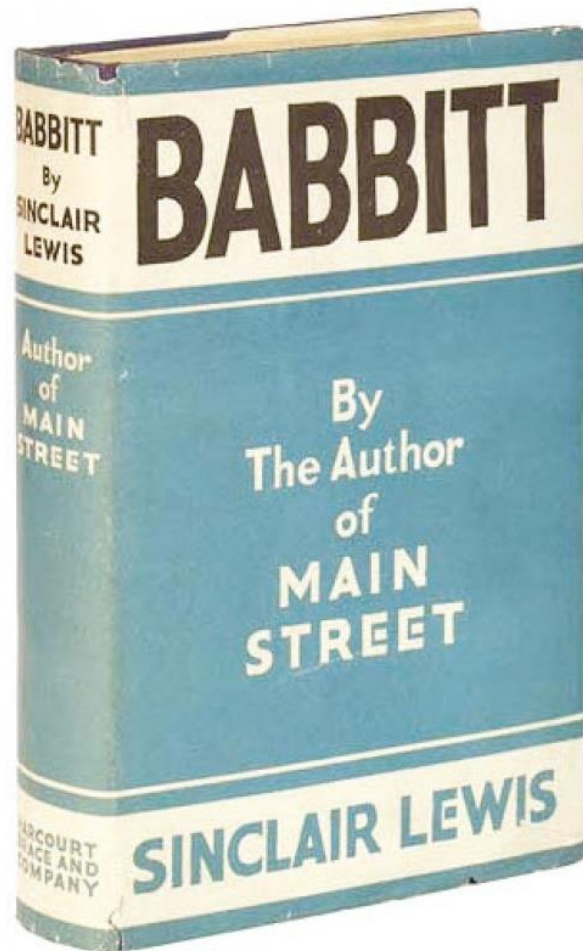
A black and white illustration of a Ford Touring Car, a four-door model with a convertible top. The car is shown from a side profile, facing right. Inside, a driver wearing a hat is visible, along with passengers in the back seat. The car has large spoked wheels and a prominent front grille. The background is a simple landscape with a few trees and a distant building.

- GLASS, RUBBER, PARTS STORES, STEEL, ROAD CONSTRUCTION, SERVICE STATIONS, OIL, GASOLINE REFINERIES, THE GROWTH OF SUBURBS AND AN OVERALL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMY.
- HENRY FORD, AN ADVOCATE OF THE ASSEMBLY LINE PRODUCTION WHICH STREAMLINED THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS, CLAIMED THE MODEL-T CAME IN "ANY COLOR YOU WANT, AS LONG AS IT'S BLACK."

The Lost Generation – American Expatriate Authors of the 1920s

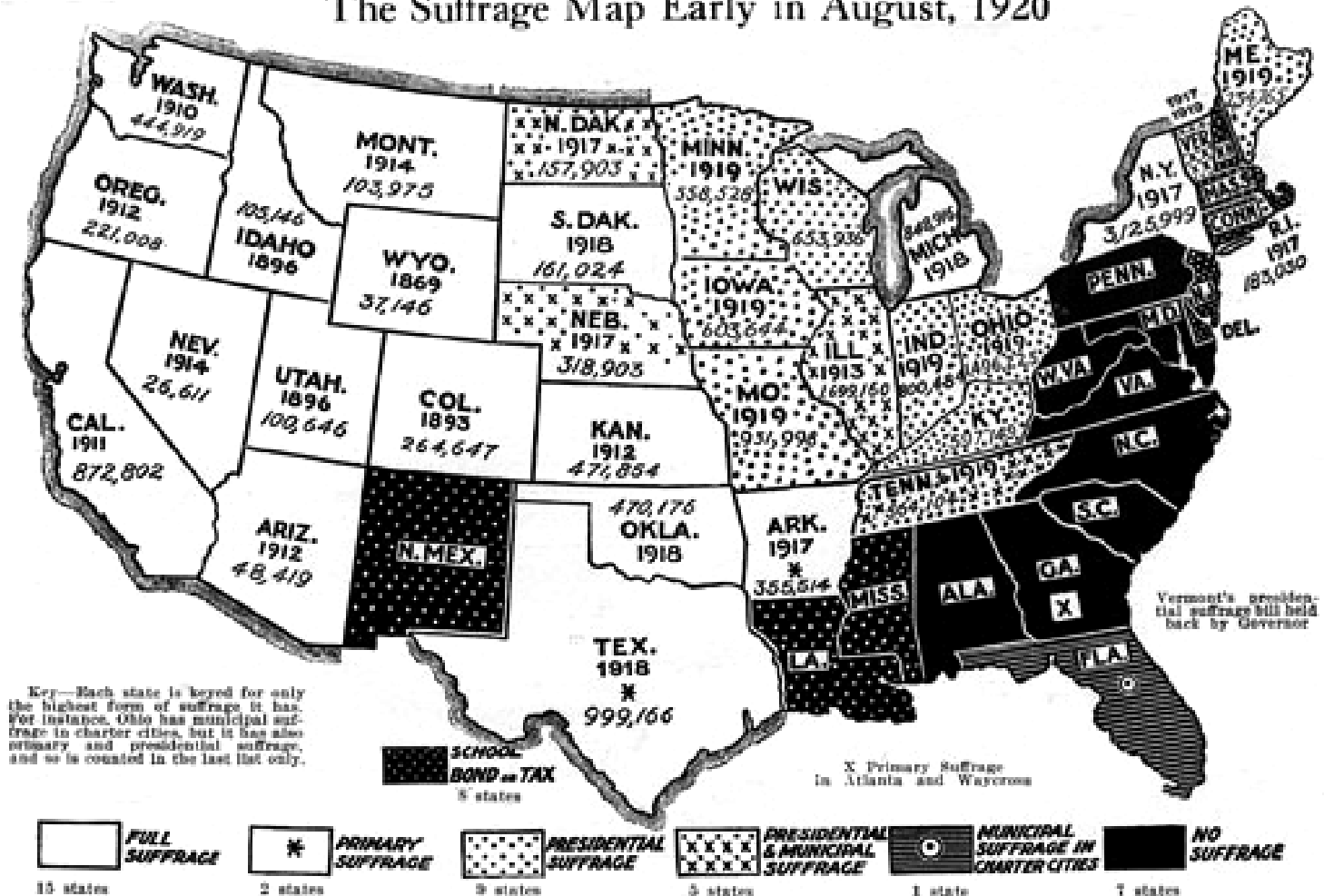


The Lost Generation of American Expatriate Authors




Woman's Suffrage, Election of 1920

The Suffrage Map Early in August, 1920



Woman's Suffrage, Election of 1920



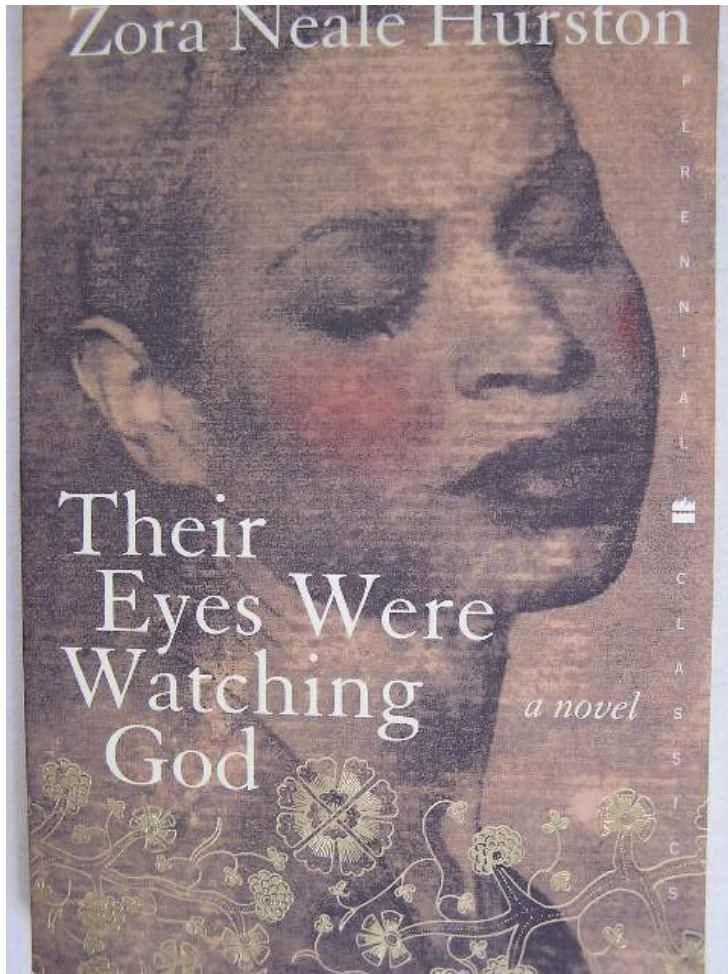
WARREN G. HARDING Republican Candidate for President, will speak from the rear platform of his special train at the depot, Thursday, October 14 at 12:35 p. m. He will be here twenty-five minutes. Other speakers will entertain crowd until train arrives.	Republican Nominees for President Vice President  WARREN G. HARDING CALVIN COOLIDGE	CALVIN COOLIDGE Republican Candidate for Vice - President, will speak here Monday night, Oct. 18, at 7 p. m. He will be accompanied by Governor Lowden, Illinois, Governor Morrow, of Kentucky and Governor Allen, of Kansas and Jacob Hedges, of New York. MRS. CORA WILSON STEWART and CONGRESSMAN J. B. ASWELL of Louisiana, will speak here Monday, October 18th, at 1:30 at the Court House, in the interest of the Democratic Ticket.
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Although many Americans thought democracy would change forever with female voters, elections were rarely impacted – most women voted for the same candidates as their husbands!

The Harlem Renaissance



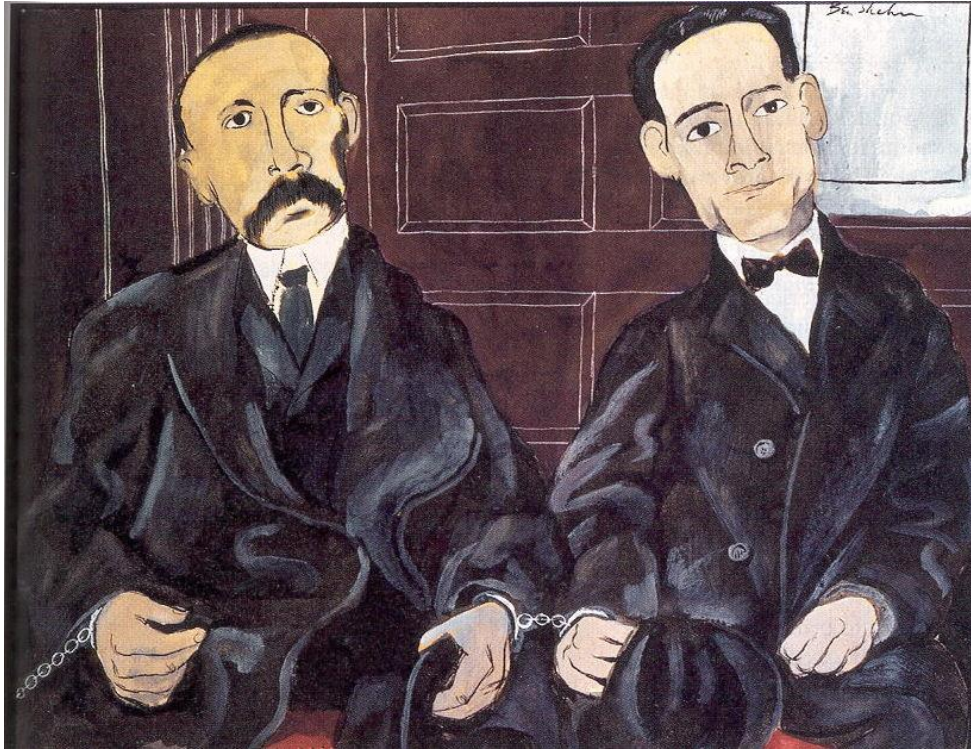
The Harlem Renaissance – The Emergence of African-American Culture in New York During the 1920s



"THE NEGRO SPEAKS OF RIVERS" by Langston Hughes

I've known rivers:
I've known rivers ancient as the world
and older than the
flow of human blood in human veins.
*My soul has grown deep like the
rivers.*
I bathed in the Euphrates when dawns
were young.
I built my hut near the Congo and it
lulled me to sleep.
I looked upon the Nile and raised the
pyramids above it.
I heard the singing of the Mississippi
when Abe Lincoln
went down to New Orleans, and I've
seen its muddy
bosom turn all golden in the sunset.
I've known rivers:
Ancient, dusky rivers.
*My soul has grown deep like the
rivers.*

The Sacco and Vanzetti Trial



The Sacco and Vanzetti Trial

JUDGE THAYER: Under the law of Massachusetts the jury says whether a defendant is guilty or innocent. The Court has absolutely nothing to do with that question. The law of Massachusetts provides that a judge cannot deal in any way with the facts. As far as he can go under our law is to state the evidence. During the trial many exceptions were taken. Those exceptions were taken to the Supreme Judicial Court. That Court, after examining the entire record, after examining all the exceptions,--that Court in its final words said, "The verdicts of the jury should stand; exceptions overruled." That being true, there is only one thing that this--Court can do. It is not a matter of discretion. It is a matter of statutory requirement, and that being true there is only one duty that now devolves upon this Court, and that is to pronounce the sentence.

First the Court pronounces sentence upon Nicola Sacco:

It is considered and ordered by the Court that you, Nicola Sacco, suffer the punishment of death by the passage of a current of electricity through your body within the week beginning on Sunday, the tenth day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-seven. This is the sentence of the law.

Then upon Vanzetti:

It is considered and ordered by the Court that you, Bartolomeo Vanzetti . . .

VANZETTI: Wait a minute, please, your Honor. May I speak for a minute with my lawyer, Mr. Thompson?

THOMPSON: I do not know what he has to say.

JUDGE THAYER: I think I should pronounce the sentence..... Bartolomeo Vanzetti, suffer the punishment of death.....

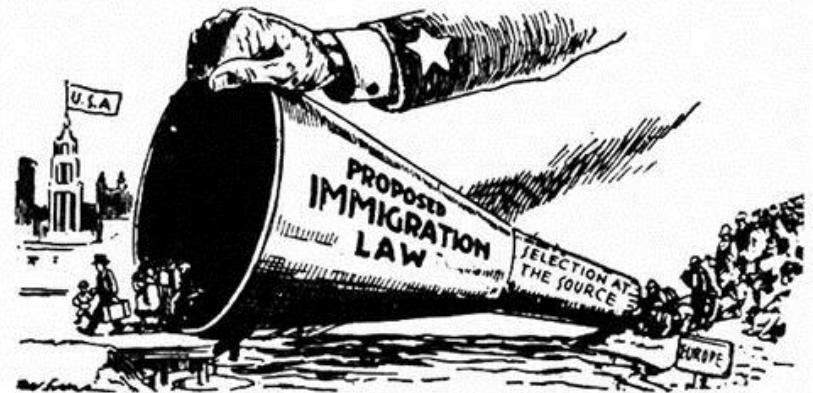
SACCO: You know I am innocent. Those are the same words I pronounced seven years ago. You condemn two innocent men.

JUDGE THAYER: ... by the passage of a current of electricity through your body within the week beginning on Sunday, the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-seven. This is the sentence of the law.

Immigration Acts of the 1920s

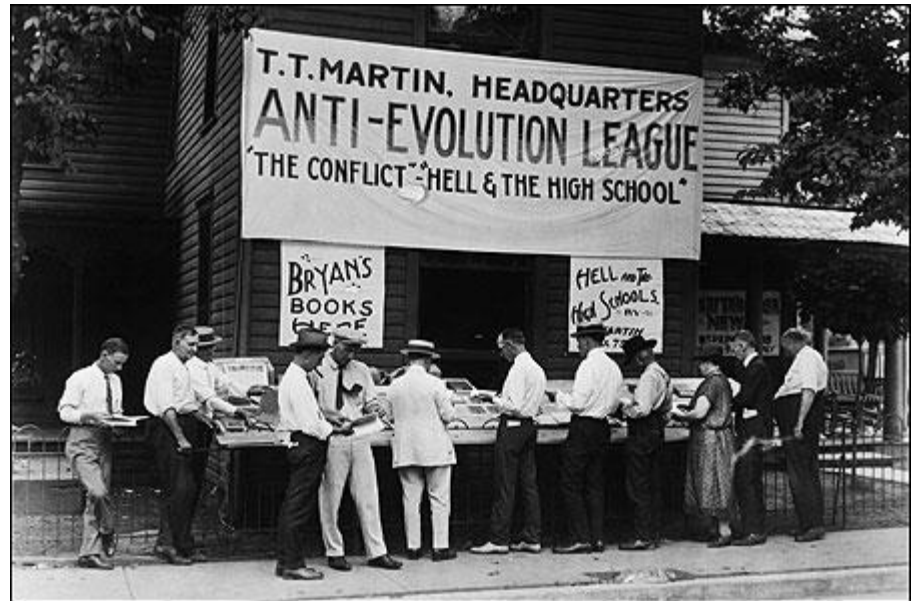
Nativism had been a large part of the American political debate since the late part of the 1800s, when laws like the Chinese Exclusion Act had forbid Chinese people to enter the country.

During the 1920s, heavy restrictions were placed on immigrants coming from Europe as well. Only literate, hard working individuals were granted immigration visas, and the open gates of immigration at places like Angel Island and Ellis Island were hastily narrowed. Immigration dropped.

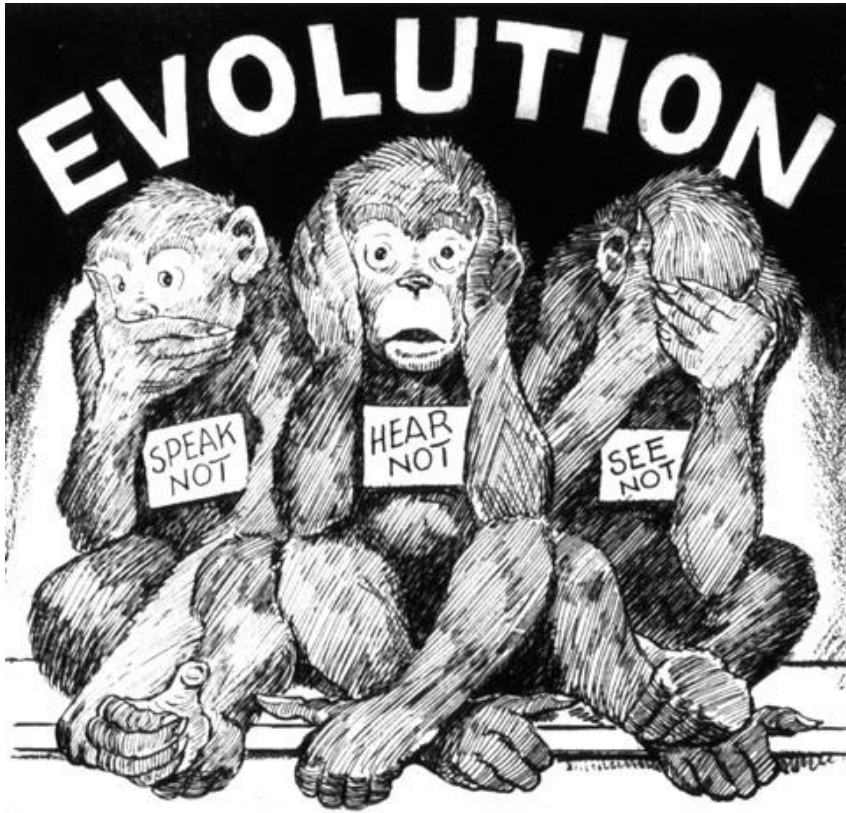


Evans, Columbus Dispatch, 1924

The Scopes Monkey Trial of 1925



The Scopes Monkey Trial of 1925



CHARLES DARWIN'S THEORY OF EVOLUTION VS. CREATIONISM

The Scopes "Monkey Trial" is the best-known example of the conflict over the teaching of evolution in the United States. Even though most scientists in the 1920s were sure that biology could not be taught without reference to evolution, Christian fundamentalists saw evolutionary theory as a rejection of religious belief. In 1925 Tennessee passed the Butler Act, which made the teaching of evolutionary theory illegal within the state. High school teacher John Thomas Scopes (1900-1970) was tried and convicted in Dayton, Tennessee, for teaching "the theory of the simian descent of man." The Butler Act was not repealed until 1967.